2. Amendments to the Claims

Claims 1-16 (Cancelled)

Claim 17. (Previously Amended) A method for controlling the effect of a drug on an individual comprising:

Administering the drug;

Generating a flow of a gaseous physiologically active agent; and

Infusing at least one facial orifice of the individual with the gaseous physiologically active agent to enhance the action of the drug,

wherein the orifice is selected from the group consisting of a nostril and a mouth, and wherein the individual substantially inhibits the passage of the gaseous physiologically active agent into the trachea and lungs by limiting inhalation of the gaseous physiologically active agent.

Claims 18 - 20 (Cancelled)

Claim 21. (Original) A method as in claim 17, wherein the infusing step is performed after the administering step.

Claim 22. (Original) A method as in claim 17, wherein the infusing step is performed coincident with the administering step.

Claim 23. (Original) A method as in claim 17, wherein the infusing step is performed before the administering step.

Claim 24. (Original) A method as in claim 17, wherein both a nostril and a mouth are simultaneously infused.

Claim 25. (Original) A method as in claim 17, wherein both nostrils are simultaneously infused.

Claim 27. (Cancelled)

Claim 28. (Previously Amended) A method as in claim 17 comprising at least one additional infusing step.

Claim 29. (Currently Amended) A method for controlling the effect of a drug on an individual having a mucous membrane, trachea and lung comprising:

Administering the drug;

creating an environment of a gaseous physiologically active agent;

~~Generating a flow of a gaseous physiologically active agent~~; and

exposing the mucous membrane to the environment of the ~~Infusing at least one facial orifice of the individual with the~~ gaseous physiologically active agent to enhance the action of the drug, while substantially preventing the ~~wherein the gaseous physiologically active agent is diluted with air~~ entry of the gaseous physiologically active agent into the trachea and lung, and wherein the mucous membrane is selected from the group consisting of nasal mucous membrane and oral mucous membrane.

Claim 30. (Previously Amended) A method as in claim 17, further comprising the steps of:

Mixing the preselected amount of the drug and a preselected amount of the gaseous physiologically active agent to form a combination;

wherein the generating, administering and infusing steps occur substantially simultaneously and immediately after the mixing step; and the generating step further comprises generating a flow of the combination of the gaseous physiologically active agent and the drug.

Claim 31. (Original) A method as in claim 30, wherein the administering step further

comprises inhaling the mixture of the gaseous physiologically active agent and the drug.

Claim 32. (Previously Amended) A method as in claim 17 wherein the gaseous physiologically active agent is a gas.

Claim 34. (Cancelled)

Claim 35. (Cancelled)

Claim 46. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the gaseous physiologically active agent is vasoactive.

Claim 47. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the gaseous physiologically active agent is neuroactive.

Claim 48. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the gaseous physiologically active agent is myoactive.

Claim 49. (Currently Amended) A method of controlling the effect of nitroglycerin for the treatment of an ailment selected from a group consisting of angina and myocardial infraction in an individual having a mucous membrane, trachea and lung comprising:

Administering the nitroglycerin;

~~Generating a flow of carbon dioxide;~~

~~Infusing at least one facial orifice of the individual with the carbon dioxide.~~

Creating an environment of comprising carbon dioxide gas in a higher concentration than exhaled breath;

Exposing the mucous membrane to the environment while substantially preventing the entry of the carbon dioxide gas into the trachea and lung, and wherein the mucous membrane is selected from the group consisting of nasal mucous membrane and oral mucous membrane.

Claim 50. (Cancelled)

Claim 51. (Currently Amended) A method of controlling the effect of a drug for the treatment of symptoms selected from a group consisting of headache and respiratory distress in an individual having a mucous membrane, trachea and lung comprising:

Administering the drug;

~~Generating a flow of a gas selected~~ creating a gaseous environment comprising ~~from a group consisting of CO_2 and NO~~ in a higher concentration than exhaled breath;

exposing the mucous membrane to the environment to enhance the action of the drug, while substantially preventing the entry of the gas into the trachea and lung, and wherein the mucous membrane is selected from the group consisting of nasal mucous membrane and oral mucous membrane.

~~Infusing at least one facial orifice of the individual with the gas.~~

Claim 52. (Currently Amended) A method of controlling the effect of NO in an individual having a mucous membrane, comprising:

Generating a flow of NO;

Infusing at least one facial orifice of the individual with the flow of NO;

Creating an environment of essentially pure carbon dioxide gas;

Exposing the mucous membrane of the individual to the environment, and wherein the mucous membrane is selected from the group consisting of nasal mucous membrane and oral mucous membrane.

~~Generating a flow of CO_2;~~

~~Infusing at least one facial orifice of the individual with the flow of CO_2.~~

Claim 53. (Currently Amended) A method of controlling the effect of ~~CO_2~~ NO in an individual having a mucous membrane, trachea and lung comprising:

Generating a flow of NO;

Infusing at least one facial orifice of the individual with the flow of NO;

B1

~~Generating a flow~~ Creating an environment of CO_2 in a higher concentration than exhaled breath;;

~~Infusing at least one facial orifice of the individual with the flow of CO_2~~

Exposing the mucous membrane to the environment of CO_2 to enhance the action of the NO, while substantially preventing the entry of the CO_2 into the trachea and lung, wherein the mucous membrane is selected from the group consisting of nasal mucous membrane and oral mucous membrane.

Claim 54. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 52, wherein the environment of essentially pure CO_2 comprises at least 70% CO_2 ~~further including the step of mixing a preselected amount of NO and a preselected amount of CO_2 to form a combination; and the steps of generating a flow of NO and generating a flow of CO_2 comprise generating a flow of the combination.~~

Claim 55. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 52~~3~~, wherein the environment of essentially pure CO_2 comprises approximately 100% CO_2. ~~further including the step of mixing a preselected amount of NO and a preselected amount of CO_2 to form a combination; and the steps of generating a flow of NO and generating a flow of CO_2 comprise generating a flow of the combination.~~

Claim 56. (New) A method of controlling the effect of nitroglycerin for the treatment of an ailment selected from a group consisting of angina and myocardial infraction in an individual having a mucous membrane comprising:

Administering the nitroglycerin;

Creating an environment of essentially pure carbon dioxide gas;

Exposing the mucous membrane of the individual to the environment, wherein the mucous membrane is selected from the group consisting of nasal mucous membrane and oral mucous membrane.

Claim 57. (New) The method of claim 58 wherein the essentially pure CO_2 comprises approximately 70% CO_2.

Claim 58. (New) The method of claim 58 wherein the essentially pure CO_2 comprises approximately 100% CO_2.

Claim 59. (New) A method as in claim 17, wherein the gaseous physiologically active agent is selected from the group consisting of carbon dioxide, nitric oxide, nitrous oxide, oxygen, helium, dilute mixtures of nitric oxide, and isocapnic mixtures of acid gases.

Claim 60. (New) A method as in claim 29, wherein the gaseous physiologically active agent is selected from the group consisting of carbon dioxide, nitric oxide, nitrous oxide, oxygen, helium, dilute mixtures of nitric oxide, and isocapnic mixtures of acid gases.

Claim 61. (New) A method of controlling the effect of a drug for the treatment of symptoms selected from a group consisting of headache and respiratory distress in an individual having a mucous membrane comprising:

Administering the drug;

Creating a gaseous environment of essentially pure CO_2;

Exposing the mucous membrane to the environment to enhance the action of the drug, and wherein the mucous membrane is selected from the group consisting of nasal mucous membrane and oral mucous membrane.

Claim 62. (New) A method for controlling the effect of a drug on an individual having a mucous membrane comprising:

Administering the drug;

Creating a gaseous environment of essentially pure CO_2;

Exposing the mucous membrane to the environment to enhance the action of the drug, and wherein the mucous membrane is selected from the group consisting of nasal mucous membrane and oral mucous membrane.

Claim 63. (New) The method of claim 62 wherein the essentially pure CO_2 comprises approximately 70% CO_2.

Claim 64. (New) The method of claim 62 wherein the essentially pure CO_2 comprises approximately 100% CO_2.